FEET AND FISTS IN FIGHTS.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRENCH METH-OD OF BOXING AND KICKING.

Micks Delivered and Parried Scientifically —An Ordinary Opposent of a Frenchman Would be Sent Sprawling—Examples of the Accuracy of Alm With Skilled Feet,

Copyright, 1802, by Robert Borr. An American artist, while studying in Paris quarrelled with a French student over a question of etiquette, and when the discussion had reached such a point that words failed to deal with it, it was agreed that the dispute should be settled in a ring in the courtyard. The American possessed that comfortable English theory relative to the number of Frenchmen that can be conveniently dealt with by one Anglo-Saxon, so on reaching the courtvard. he struck the correct attitude for putting his theory into practice.



Before the American knew the battle had begun, he received a terrific kick that doubled him up. He stretched himself across a bench and waited for his second wind, which was a long time in coming. He was not satisfied with what he had received: he faced his fo again, and caught the foot, and then the enchman, whom he flung over his head, bringing him down on the pavement with a crash that ended the fight. Each of the students thought that the other

had not fought fairly. It is hard to make an Englishman believe that a kick, however deliverod, is legitimate fighting. The Frenchman's

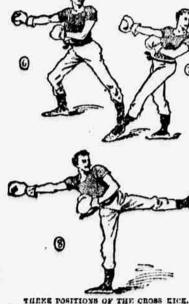


FIRST KICK, COUP DE SAVATE, AND PARRY. point of view is different. He thinks that if a man is set upon by two or three ruffians the person so attacked should be able to defend himself with all the limbs he has. The use of the foot, therefore, has been brought to a sys tem in France. Many English boxers have a great admiration for the French "savate," and n the schools in Paris several Englishmen have been trained to wield the toe.

"Savate" means literally "old shoe," but in French boxing parlance it has come to mean the kick delivered scientifically. The reason is, doubtless, because the kick was used first in settling the quarrels of bullies. Their old shoes did marvellous execution, and so the name has been retained now that the professors of the art of kicking have reduced it to a science. The savate is a comparatively modern method of attack.

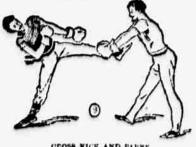


In 1830 the most celebrated master of the kick was Michell. Michell went in for a sharp, nervous, but plain kick, that was practical for out-door uso. Afterward, the three L's did much to put various ornaments on the old shoe. These professors were Lozes of Tou-louse, Legour of Paris, and Leboucher of Rouen. Charles Lecour came over to England to learn what he could of English boxing, and took lessons from Swift and Adams. The Frenci professors built up the science of savate, adding a touch here and a modern improvement there. we have now the low kick on the shin, the beek kick on the body, the toe kick on the side of the head, and the terecious tournant kick.



I want to Paris for the purpose of bearding the savant in his dee, and placed myself under the chaperenage of Mr. Hurst, whose solvited sketches explain the antice of the boxers. He led me through a labyrinth of passages to the balle d'Armes, where the boxing is taught.

The Salle was wainscoted with rapiers, as in the daytime it was a foncing school. In the corner of the room a small but energetic man was kicking savagely at nothing. He was delivering a low kick, guarding himself from an imaginary foe with determination and perspiration on his face, bringing to the whole mythical encounter a sortousness that made, it seem ridiculous to a stranger. But that is the way perfection is attained. THERE POSITIONS OF THE CROSS EICE.

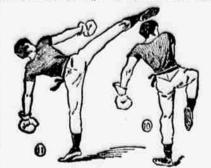


CROSS RICK AND PARRY. Cross sice and paner.

The professor was more than six feet in height, a powerful, well-proportioned man, as light and any on his feet as a dancing master. At the request of the artist he give some examples of the accuracy of his aim, he asked he to keep my eigerette hebier lossely between my teeth, as it was his intention to kick it from its place without ruffling the monstache. I planted myself schidiy on my fact, while the professor poissel lightly on one foot. After a few preliminary passes, the foot began to dart hither and thither in apparently the most reckless manner, coming semetimes

with appalling energy full tilt toward my face, but just missing my cheek by the eighth of an inch; then over the head, under the chin, now on one side, now on the other, playing around my head like summer lightning.

All this time the eigarette was accumulating a long piece of ash on the end of it, which did not sinke off because I stood as still. Once part of the Ash was blown away by a whift of wind from the flying foot. When this brilliant



COUP FONDAMENTEAUX.

to the right or the left by the defender. He does that by a sweep of the arm, and it is a dangerous parry. The first and second position of the coup de flanc are seen in Nos. 4 and 5.

The danger of the parry to right or left arises from the fact that it forces the coup de pied tournant, probably the most effective and terrible kick in the list. It comes with lightning like rapidity, requiring an entirely different parry, from which the defender rarely gets time to recover before the tournant is delivered with terrific force. In fact, the first kick is given often for the purpose of having the second forced by the parry of the first. When the defender flings the attacker's foot to the



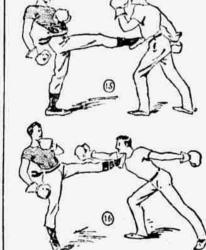
OOUP DE SAVATE EVADED AND RETURNED BY

cour fondamental foot play was finished, the professor announced that he would now attended to the eigaretie in three passes, each one different, and again asked me to press loosely on the holder with my teeth. First, with a straight kiek, he knocked the askes off; then, with a downward pass, he struck the cigarette from the holder to the floor; finally, with an upward whisk of the foot, he sent the holder whirling to the ceiling, aught it defity as it came down, and presented it to me with a flourish that would have done credit to Beau

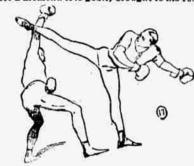


Nash. That struck me as very wonderful, but I ventured to suggest that if a man did this sky work with his foot, a real opponent could easily, with a quick movement, push him over, standing as he did on one leg.

Try it, "the professor said.
I tried, and fell an easy victim to the flying foot, which swept my own from under me with a suddenness that was a great surprise to me at the time, and a subject of sad remembrance afterward. I was somewhat consoled, however, when I saw one of the most stalwart men in the school full to push the professor over, even when he succeeded in imprisoning the foot that was doing the kicking.



BELT KICK AND HIGH BODY KICK. One of the first things to be learned in attaining the art of savate, and apparently one of the most difficult to learn and to remomber, is that the weight of the body must be supported by the hind leg. If the use of such a term is permissible. The foot that is at the rear must always bear the weight of the body. When, as in some of the movements, the feet change places constantly, the novice finds it difficult to remember that in no instance is the forward foot to hear any of the body's weight. If he takes the liberty of forgetting this axiom for a moment, it is gently brought to his recol-



BACKWARD FACE KICK AND PARRY. DACKWARD FACE RICE AND PARRY.

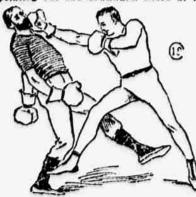
lection when his forward foot is swept from under him and he finds himself in a heap on the floor. As often as the foot shifts to the rear the weight of the body must be shifted upon it. The foot in front must be entirely free to wave about in the air or skin lightly over the floor.

Ignorance of the primary rule of the savate places the opponent of a French boxer at a terribic disadvantage. If he plants himself firmly on his feet, one a little in advance of the other, and takes up the usual boxing attitude.



PACE EICK PARRIED. FACE EICE PARKIED.

he receives a side kick that knocks his forward foot from under him and brings him down, or, worse still, gets the cow kick on his shin and finds himself with a broken leg. When the pupil has had a few tumbles and begins to realize the importance of not resting any of his weight on his forward foot, he is initiated into the mysteries of the low kick and the parry thereof. The coup de sayate is simply an ordinary kick, with the responding out and downward, aimed at the



shin of the opponent as shown in No. 2), and is parried by bending the knee, so as to bring the toot up and tack tas shown in No. 3). There are, of course, different methods of dealing with the coup de sayate. A man may spring forward over the extended foot and deal the kicker a right-handed blow on the head (No. 10), or he may spring back, stoop, and ondeavor to throw the kicker over backward by flinging up his extended foot (No. 20).

Next comes the side kick—the coup de flanc. It may be a high or a low kick, and may attack the face, the side, or the chest. In the coup de savate the too hits the opponent: in the coup de savate the too hits the opponent: in the coup de savate the heel strikes. When the point of attack is the chest, the parry is given by drawing the body back and bringing down both arms on the extended foot. When the point of attack is the chest, the parry is the reverse of their The kicker's opponent strikes

up the foot, and endeavors to throw the attacker over on his back. When the coun de flanc is almed at the side, the foot is thrown. The chasse croise, or cross kick, is another victous kick. It is a heel kick, and is delivered with a rush, this having the momentum and weight of the body behind it. The three positions are shown in Nos. 3, 7, and 8. It is parried by drawing back the body and bringing down the two hands on the foot (No. 9). The coup du vache, or cow kick, is another that has the momentum and weight of the body behind it. It is a sort of a hop and a kick, and is used when you rush at an opponent. The cow kick is given in two ways—first, by quickly replacing the front foot by the rear foot and kicking out with the foremost foot, so that the heel strikes the enemy; second, en croisant, by pringing the root foot dards the the heel strikes the enemy; second, en croisant, by pringing the root foot across the other and then kicking out.

The coup fondamentaux is an ornamental kick, of little real use in actual fighting. It is the kick that plays around the head and sace, that thays lightly the blushing cheek, and gats the top of the cranium. The two positions are shown in Nos. 10 and 11. Nos. 15 and 16 show the belt kick and the high body kick. No. 17 shows the backward side-lace kick and front side-lace kick and parry.

The present representative professors of the savute in Paris are Quillier, Charles Lecour. The first is an anatour professor, who teaches merely for the love of the art. Robert Barn.

GOLD FROM THE SKY.

The Pall of Aerolites that Are Sald to Contala that Metal.

From the Minneapolis Tribune. ABERDEEN, S. D., Aug. 30.-An aerolite weighing forty-four pounds fell on the farm of Lawrence Freeman, near Bath, late yesterday afternoon. The advent of the stone was heralded by several sharp explosions, which were heard a distance of fifteen miles or more Each detonation gave forth a metallic sort of ring, and was so peculiar and extraordinary as to attract instant comment. Some thought a violent storm was about to break, others that an engine boiler had burst in the vicinity.

The mystery was not cleared up until the son of Mr. Freeman arrived in town with a blackoned mass of stone and from which he himself saw fall and dug from the ground in a pasture near which he and his father and hired help were stacking grain. The aerolite entered the hardened soil of the prairie to a depth of two feet, and although not removed for several hours after failing, was so hot that it could be handled only with heavy gloves.

It is a misshapen mass of stone and from, and very heavy for its bulk. The exterior is blackened and worn smooth by heat and rapid descent to earth, but its appearance, nevertheless, indicates that it is but a fragment of a large body. Several explosions were distinctly heard, and it is argued that other pieces undoubtedly fell in this vicinity. A critical examination and test show that the meteor is composed largely of from with a distinct tracing of gold and nickel. Wherever chipped the stone has the appearance of grainte. The stone was followed in its fall by a heavy cloud of dust and vapor. It was distinctly seen while in the air by young Freeman.

From the Marning Originian. The mystery was not cleared up until the From the Morning Oregonian.

while in the air by young Freeman.

From the Maching Originian.

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 20.—On the night of Aug. 20 the upper end of Bruncau Valley, Owyhee county, was made as light as day, as the fiery glow of a large meteor shot enraward out of the southwestern heavens. Jack Ronald, a prospector, who witnessed the flight of the aerolite, said it appeared as large as an ordinary nox car, and that as it started downward it emitted alternately a deep red and a dazzling white light. He could hear a humming noise as the heaventy firebrand dropped through the air, and occasionally there was a sound as of the distant explosion of small firecrackers. He saw the metsor pass down behind the dark outline of a high pril about two miles away, and a few seconds later he heard a sharp and resonant explosion. Within the next few minutes Bonaid saw six small acrolites shoot through space, but he could not tell whether any of them etruck the earth. After the fail of the big meteor the air was charged with electricity, which so infected Bonald's horses that they became sick, staggered, and fell down vomiting and snorting. Next morning Bonaid made a search for the acrolite, but he was unable to find a trace of it. Another man who witnessed the phenomenon was Orley Adams, a placer miner. On Tuesday he, too, commenced a search for the fiery visitor, and after a few hours his senior which had struck a sand bank on the margin of a creek, when it ricochetted 100 feet to a lift of clay, where it lodged. Adams, after considerable effort, chipped off a piece of the stone, and now has it in his possession in this city. It has the appearance of half-melted from ore, but Adams, who is a reputation of a creek, when it ricochetted 100 feet to a lift of clay, where it lodged. Adams, after considerable effort, chipped off a piece of the stone, and now has it in his possession in this city. It has the appearance of half-melted from ore, but Adams seen by Honald and himself. He declares that he was not over 1,050 panels and sorted in or near the ore

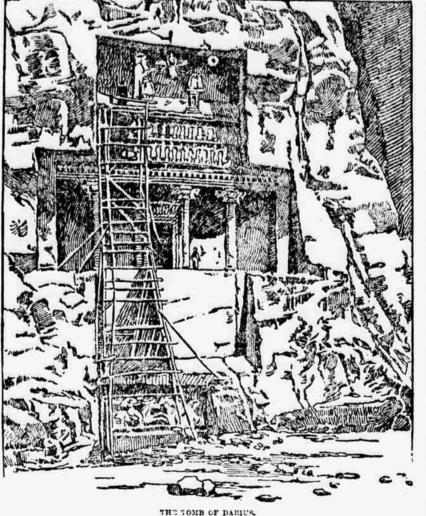
THE TOMB OF DARIUS.

I'we Frenchmen Climb to the Tep to Copy

the It meripiton. A while ago Messrs. C. Babin and F. Houssay of France went to Persia to make antiquarian researches. One of the most interesting fea-Darius, where they spent a number of days. The tomb is in a condition of fine preservation. It has been described often, although it is visited seldom by tourists. The chief purpose the latest visitors had in view was to ascend to the top of the tomb and photograph the inscriptions that have been translated, but had never been photographed. Every schoolboy knows that Darius had the

the few famous ancients whose last resting place is known to this day. A little outside of the ruins of Persepolis is a chain of mountains which terminates precipitously, with a solid face of rock. Out of the abrupt face of the mountain the tombs of the kings were been. the mountain the tombs of the kings were hewn.

The first thing the French explorers did was to build a scaffold, shown in the pieture, to enable them to elimb to the top of the façade, Wood is very scarce in that part of Persia, and it was six days before they secured enough to build the scaffold. When they had completed the work about 1,060 Persians flocked to the tomb to see what the foreigners were doing. It was a long time since the tomb of Darius had had so many visitors. Everybody brought provisions and intended to stay until they saw what fate befeil the explorers for they produced that some terrible accident would happen to them. They told the Frenchmen that they were fools to attempt to study the tomb



misfortune to live in the time of Alexander the Great, who took it into his head to put an end to the Persian dynasty and annex the enor-mous possessions of Darius. So it happened that Darius was the last of the Persian kings, and he had a very short lease of lower, for he reigned only four years, beginning in 53; B. C. Ho deserved a better late. He was re-

R.C. Ho deserved a better late. He was remarkable for his personal beauty and his bravery. It is believed that he was a fine General, but his Persian hordes were no match for the disciplined troops of Macedonia under the command of the greatest military genius of the time.

In the campaigns Alexander made against the ill-fated king, Darius brought from 300,000 to 1,000,000 men into the field. In comparison with these enormous torces, Alexander's army was ridiculously small, but the soldiers of the Persian monarch were stampeded easily, and Darius was overtaken, during the flight of his army, and killed by a spear thrust. When Alexander came up he covered the body with his mantle, and after ward sent it to Persendis to be buried in the tembs of the Persian kings. In this respect Darius was more fortunate than Alexander, for no one knows where the dust of Alexander reposes. Darius is one of

so curiously, and that they would pay with their lives for the sacrilege. Old men recalled the fact that a Persian once attempted to climb a column at Persepolis, and the next day he was dead. The crowd seemed to be much disappointed when their shister predictions were not realized. The wooden stracture, however, was very shary, and one of the Frenchmen at the top dropped his watch, which was shattered on the rock below. The inchient was accusted by the natives as a sign seemelling more sensational would happen.

The scaffold enabled the explorers to reach the top of the tomb, alon't eighty feet from the ground, and they succeeded in taking excellent photographs of the inscriptions. Like most Persian inscriptions found in southern Persia, they are in three languages. Some of the larger letters are visible from the ground, but the greater part of the inscriptions cannot be seen from below. The inscriptions tell the number of satraples which were included in the empire of Darius, and sounds his greatness and the praises of his royal line.

The illustration gives an excellent idea of the present condition of the tomb of the last of the Persian kings. It is believed that the dust of Darius has never been disturbed, and most of the ligares cut in the stone are comparatively perfect, although some of the lettering on the inscriptions is almost obliterated.

The elevated railroad leaves a long way be-hind every other means of ir asportation. Many a citizen of New York while extelling its convenience, expresses a regret that its construction has taken away from the beauty of the town. I do not share the opinion. The lightness of the framework, the position of the stations where streets and avenues meet, make of it something really it thresque, and if a like model is adopted for the elevated railway now under construction in Paris, we may be assured that it will in no wise detract from the monuments which are dear to us in the French capital.

Another undeniable advantage of New York

is found in its cluts. In Paris everything Inside a club house is intended for the creations. Comfort is sacrificed. In Lindon the only object in view is comfort, and outward show is neglected. In America with taste and commodity combine to make the club agreeand soon discovered what he sought. He will had the streets the trace-deed to the ratio-code and saip it to Denver, being unwilling to part with it for scientific nurposes. He thicks the meteon, which is heavy, is more than half gold.

What is so Burable as Waiter!

From the Walla Walla Stateson.

The propriotor of the Statesona has in his passession a rounded crystal of chaicedony three inches long, of an eval form, white and translineers. It is but at his shell, and went hold to the light is seen to be nearly illied with water, which flows about as the object is turned this way and that.

What nakes it interesting is that the water has undoubtedly been inclosed and hermetically sealed in this natural recepture for thousands and thousands of years. Procably it was there long before Mosses was bare, and yet not a drop of it has evaporated. Originally there was a cavity in the rock formed by a velacile bubble. Water percointed into it bringing in solution siles, which was deposited on the waits of a little hollow in a coating of chaircelony. In time it would have been filled solid with beautiful crystals forming those "geodes," as they are called, which are nature's treasure caskets lound conceiled in rocky formations where least expected, and revealing wonders of priling of chaircelony. In time it would become closed up in some way, and so the process may, in truth, have confidence in list the process topped. After a lapse of no one can bell how many centuries the stony mass containing the chalcedony chamber' with its liguid contents was broken open and it fell out. aide. For my part I cannot forget the University Club, the Manhattan, the Union

many decided of decander, one one shows where the deads of decander representations all most of the interference of the interf

of that effe. It evokes the periodic of the men whose acquaintains I want to make the course of the course of the course of the course of the second of the least of the course of the formal the foundation in the partiarchain simplerty of the early Christians, the other is treasless chine early want has ever the destinies of the both. The course of the partiarchain simplerty of the course of the partiarchain simplerty of the course of the second of the partiarchain simplerty of the course of the second of the partiarchain simplerty of the course of the second of the partiarchain the sixth centerary of our it versity at Montpoine. Mr. chann was men and of the Depkins of the both the high course of the formal was the research the presentation only graven on of the family of the course of the family of the

ELI PERKINS IN JAPAN.

Dancing Matho and Singing Geleba Girls-The Famous Yoshiwara-Sis Walled In -- Dancing, Fliriting, and Drinking.

Tonto, Japan, August, 1892 .- "One of the most interesting and romantic things in all Japan." said Sir Edwin Arnold. "Is the Yoshiwarn with its thousands of Maiko and Geisha girls. They are a delicate subject to handle. these beautiful but frail dancing girls, but all the world loves a beautiful woman, and I've had to put them in my drama."

So I, too, must write about the beautiful Geisha. We met her in the ton houses at Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohoma, and in Tokio a hundred danced for us after our dinner at the Maple Club, the swell club of the Japanese capital. When I visited the Mabilie in the time of Napoleon III. I did not write a word about it, at the Orpheum in Berlin I was dumb, and at the high jinks in the Esler at St. Petersburg I was silent, but the romance and love and grace of the Japanese Geisha girls must be described.



JAPANESE GIRLS AND OXIGHA MAIKO.

Licut. F. M. Bostwick, after seeing the Japanese girls dance in Kobe, wrote this for me about Kohana San, the sweetest of the Geishas. It can be sung to the air of the Irish Ballyhooly":

The Nautch girls I have seen. And Kiralty's falry queen; I've seen the Hula girls in Honolulu, Circassian dancers, too. Zamacuecas in Peru. The Kaffir dance, the Hottentot and Zulu. All qualities and shades Of pretty dancing matrix I've seen in Europe, Africa, and Asia; But she who takes the bun From each and every one.
Is Kohana San, the little Kobe Gelaha.

The " Hera, Lien Let." She dances every day In an elegant kimono and an obi; If you go out to Japan, You must see Kohana San She's the prettiest little Geisha girl in Kobe.



JAPANESE GEISHA GIRLA

Three hundred thousand fair but frail girls in Japan are divided into three classes—the Maiko, Geisha, and the demi-monde. The Maiko girls are very young, never over sixteen. They are the understudy of the Geisha, and at the age of 15 or 10 they become Geishas. They dress superbly in embroidered Kimonos, powder their pretty faces, and paint

A style considered nightly ornamental; And wanderfully code! In a manner that would drive a barber crasy:

the magnessity shaped,
be made some sof the Geishaurie?

Some manes of the Geishaurie?

The Telephone Committee of the Trades become descripted his production of the Committee of t

same Gaisha girl, who behaved like a ladvat the Maple club, acting with the wavest abandon, and the orgic will end in a circus that would astonish Dr. larkhurs.

Many of the immates of the Yoshiwara aro sold to the keppers for a certain time by parents. A child implicitly obeys a parent in Japan, and there are eases where a poor father has sold his daughter to raise mency to bury the mother. After serving her time she returns to her father and perhaps, makes a happy marriage.

Lit PERKINS.

DRAGGED OVERSOARD BY A WHALE.

A Loop of the Line Whirled the Mate Cut of the Boat, But He Cut II. PROVINCETOWN, Sept. 9. - The whaling schooner Gage H. Phillips, of this port, which sailed hence a few days ago for the whaling grounds off Cape Hatteras, reported a remarkable incident that befell a member of her erew while pursuing a furious old whale on her previous voyage. At least it seems remarkable to ama-teur fishermen, although the story of it did not make a very great stir among the grizzled old whate fighters of Cape Cod.

"Pretty narrer streak for Mate Santos," said one whaleman on the long wharf here, after the narration of the adventure.

"Lucky fur him he didn't lose his head." commented another. Then the Provincetown Reacon printed twenty lines about the episode in its brief notice of the schooner Phillip's return, and the incident

was forgotten. One of the schooner's able seaman, sitting on the long wharf in the afternoon sunshine, recited the story of Mate Santos's "close call" in simple language and without especial inerest. If he had been spinning the yarn of a lost jackknife his apparent unconcern would

"Course 'twas 'bout an even call for a few

have been scarcely greater.

moments whether the mate was goin' to skin through all right," said he, "but it come out O. K.; such things happen in whalin, an ye've got to take yer chance. He beat the whale at his own game-it's an old one fur a whaler. too. This happened 'way at sea, off the coast. Yer see, on this day a big whale had been sighted quite a way off, but we made up to-ward him pretty sharp, and the funny thing about it was that when we got quite close under him he didn't show any intention to go down. So two boats were lowered, and they struck off at a lively gait to put the first iron into him. Still he acted queerdidn't seem to mind the boats, but just lay there like one of those new turtle-back propellers on the lakes. He was a big fellow-an old bull sperm whale-and he acted suky, as If he meant mischief. But the boats kept on right up to him. Second Mate Santes was in the bow of one of them, and he held the apparatus for slinging the irons. He finally got a

tip-top position, and in jess'n a wink he let him have both of "em plumb into the side. The mate's boat was then almost under the old fellow, and then almost under the old fellow, and the side of th

to their crews.
Capt. Marston remained in Provincetown just long chough to stock his vessel with three then sailed away to the fishing ground. Mate Santes went with him, but he doesn't propose personally to follow the trail of a whale overbeard again.

Bem rkable Telephoning